

**St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Annual Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2016**

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Annual Financial Report - 30 June 2016

Contents

	Page
Financial statements	
Statement of comprehensive income	1
Statement of financial position	2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Statement of cash flows	4
Notes to the financial statements	5
Directors' declaration	20
Independent auditor's report to the members	21

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Income	2	9,189,196	8,829,250
Other income	3	975,806	950,367
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		140,022	(8,489)
Cost of sales		(656,653)	(602,496)
Employee expenses		(5,427,485)	(5,141,572)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(600,329)	(608,425)
Administrative expenses	4	(4,311,253)	(4,577,297)
Deficit for the year		<u>(690,696)</u>	<u>(1,158,662)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	12(a)	<u>(87,170)</u>	318,449
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(777,866)</u>	<u>(840,213)</u>

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,301,151	4,155,336
Term deposits (greater than 90 days)		150,000	1,245,156
Trade and other receivables	6	563,809	819,627
Inventories		157,647	181,908
Total current assets		<u>6,172,607</u>	<u>6,402,027</u>
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	8,056,373	7,958,392
Property, plant and equipment	8	3,921,542	4,406,359
Intangible assets	9	29,929	38,301
Total non-current assets		<u>12,007,844</u>	<u>12,403,052</u>
Total assets		<u>18,180,451</u>	<u>18,805,079</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,360,852	1,478,879
Provision for employee entitlements	11	559,334	496,741
Total current liabilities		<u>1,920,186</u>	<u>1,975,620</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	11	69,351	45,900
Total non-current liabilities		<u>69,351</u>	<u>45,900</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,989,537</u>	<u>2,021,520</u>
Net assets		<u>16,190,914</u>	<u>16,783,559</u>
FUNDS			
Reserves	12(a)	7,888,510	7,682,004
Accumulated surplus	12(c)	8,302,404	9,101,555
Total funds		<u>16,190,914</u>	<u>16,783,559</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes	Fair Value Reserve \$	Legacy Reserve \$	Operations Branch District Reserve \$	Accumulated surplus \$	Total funds \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	1,926,545	4,876,551	430,848	10,389,828	17,623,772
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(1,158,662)	(1,158,662)
Other comprehensive income	318,449	-	-	-	318,449
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-	123,056	6,555	(129,611)	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	2,244,994	4,999,607	437,403	9,101,555	16,783,559
Balance at 1 July 2015	2,244,994	4,999,607	437,403	9,101,555	16,783,559
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(690,696)	(690,696)
Other comprehensive loss	(87,170)	-	-	-	(87,170)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-	102,894	5,561	(108,455)	-
Share bequest	-	185,221	-	-	185,221
Balance at 30 June 2016	2,157,824	5,287,722	442,964	8,302,404	16,190,914

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	2016	2015
Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts in course of operations (inclusive of GST)	8,898,763	7,850,864
Payments in course of operations (inclusive of GST)	(10,695,101)	(9,935,225)
Proceeds from grants	1,230,819	1,059,443
Proceeds from donors, bequests and fundraising	175,330	144,451
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	15 (390,189)	(880,467)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(210,077)	(302,993)
Payments for intangibles	(33,612)	(4,025)
Transfer from/(to) term deposit	1,095,156	(1,245,156)
Transfer to/(from) cash in managed investment fund	232,566	988,869
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	276,570	16,055
Dividends and other distributions	53,125	56,679
Interest received	122,276	141,375
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	1,536,004	(349,196)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,145,815	(1,229,663)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	4,155,336	5,384,999
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5 (5,301,151)	4,155,336

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, referred to as St John.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) *Special purpose financial report*

In the directors' opinion, St John is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared for the sole purpose of complying with the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act 2012)* requirements and must not be used for any other purpose.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended) and the *ACNC Act 2012*. It contains only those disclosures considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members.

St John is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial report.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of St John.

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale financial assets which are recorded at fair value.

(iii) *New and amended standards adopted by St John*

The adoption of new standards and amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

(iv) *Critical accounting estimates*

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying St John's accounting policies. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on the historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by St John.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(v) *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted*

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2016 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the St John. The St John's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by St John
AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. In December 2014, the AASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the new financial instruments standard.	<p>Following the changes approved by the AASB in December 2014, St John no longer expects any impact from the new classification, measurement and derecognition rules on St John's financial assets and financial liabilities.</p> <p>While St John has yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the debt instruments currently classified as available-for-sale financial assets, it would appear that they would satisfy the conditions for classification as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and hence there will be no change to the accounting for these assets.</p> <p>There will also be no impact on St John's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and St John does not have any such liabilities.</p>	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Based on the transitional provisions in the completed IFRS 9, early adoption in phases was only permitted for annual reporting periods beginning before 1 February 2015. After that date, the new rules must be adopted in their entirety.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by St John
<p>AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i></p>	<p>The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers contracts for goods and services and AASB 111 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer - so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.</p>	<p>At this stage, St John is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on St John's financial statements. St John will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next twelve months.</p>	<p>Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Expected date of adoption by St John: 1 July 2018.</p>
<p>Title of standard <i>IFRS 16 Leases</i></p>	<p>Nature of change IFRS 16 specifies how to recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The updated standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases. However, if the term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value, lessors can continue to classify leases as operating or finance. IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting remains substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.</p>	<p>Impact At this stage, St John is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on St John's financial statements. St John will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next twelve months.</p>	<p>Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by St John IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Expected date of adoption by St John: 1 July 2019.</p>

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on St John in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(b) Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as income are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

St John recognises income when the amount of income can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of St John's activities as described below. St John bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Income is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Charitable income

Income is received from fundraising events, legacies and bequests, and is brought to account on a cash received basis. When assets such as investments or properties are received from a bequest or donation, the asset is recognised at fair value, with a corresponding amount of income, when St John gains control of such assets.

(ii) Interest, dividend and distribution income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues. Dividend and distribution income is recognised upon receipt. Where dividends are franked, the dividend is not recognised inclusive of imputation credits, instead imputation credits are recognised when received from the ATO.

(iii) Sale of goods

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

(iv) Training income

Income from training courses is recognised in the accounting period in which the training services are rendered.

(v) Event income

At the time of event booking, regardless of whether payment is up-front or on credit, the income is deferred until the event date at which point the income is recognised.

(c) Government grants

Grants constituting non reciprocal transfers received from the Government are recognised as income when St John obtains control of the benefit. A non reciprocal transfer is one in which St John receives assets and services or has liabilities extinguished without giving approximately equal value in exchange to the other party or parties to the transfer. Grants in which St John is required to repay unutilised funding are treated as reciprocal transfers and income is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction in accordance with AASB 118 'Revenue'. If grant income relating to the financial year has not been received at year end, it is recognised as an asset entitled "Grant income receivable".

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Income tax

St John is a public benevolent institution and has been endorsed as an income tax exempt charitable entity and as a deductible gift recipient.

(e) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to St John as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(f) Impairment of assets

St John does not have any goodwill or intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that St John will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Investments and other financial assets

Classification

(i) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which St John commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and St John has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income as gains and losses from investment securities.

Measurement

At initial recognition, St John measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise.

Fair value

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), St John establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

Impairment

St John assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

If there is evidence of impairment for any of St John's financial assets carried at amortised cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Inventories

Inventories include first aid equipment and training packs. Inventories are valued at average cost. Inventory identified as obsolete is written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to St John and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Buildings	20 years
- Plant and equipment	3 - 10 years
- Motor vehicles	5 - 6.5 years

Some buildings are situated on leased land. In these cases the land is written down to one dollar while the buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lesser of the lease term and 20 years.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) IT development and software

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through income generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project.

IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility and where St John has an intention and ability to use the asset.

St John amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- IT software	3 years
---------------	---------

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to St John prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when St John has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by St John before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. St John recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when St John can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016
 (continued)

2 Income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Commercial income		
Training	5,337,634	5,367,386
Merchandising	1,604,536	1,465,373
Event fees	840,877	792,597
	7,783,047	7,625,356
Grants		
State government grants	468,538	320,221
Federal government grants	745,781	724,109
Non-government grants	16,500	15,113
	1,230,819	1,059,443
Fundraising income		
Donations, bequests and fundraising	175,330	144,451
	175,330	144,451
	9,189,196	8,829,250

3 Other income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Investment income	433,148	501,084
Sundry income	151,140	126,835
Rental income	187,504	189,079
Administrative fees	48,357	63,978
Rebates	150,057	67,981
Camp fees received	5,600	1,410
	975,806	950,367

4 Expenses

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Deficit for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Land and buildings	281,805	286,059
Plant and equipment	170,440	147,705
Motor vehicles	106,100	119,585
Depreciation	558,345	553,349
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Software	41,984	55,076
Total amortisation	41,984	55,076
Total depreciation and amortisation	600,329	608,425
<i>Administrative</i>		
Occupancy	658,784	714,635
Marketing	378,726	399,363
Operational	1,209,740	1,361,379
Administration	1,756,913	1,799,721
Other	307,090	302,199
Total administrative	4,311,253	4,577,297

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	356,771	359,921
Term deposits at call	3,722,945	2,806,546
Cash held in managed investment fund	1,221,435	988,869
	5,301,151	4,155,336

The prior year comparative has been re-stated to align with the current year classification of term deposits greater than 90 days and cash held in managed investment fund.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016
(continued)

6 Trade and other receivables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Trade receivables	539,888	803,483
Provision for impairment of receivables	(7,835)	(15,430)
Other receivables	31,756	31,574
	563,809	819,627

7 Available-for-sale financial assets

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Non-current assets		
Investment in managed fund	7,871,152	7,958,392
Listed securities	185,221	-
	8,056,373	7,958,392

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings \$	Plant and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2015				
Cost	6,953,532	2,974,012	3,002,269	12,929,813
Accumulated depreciation	(3,404,700)	(2,517,276)	(2,601,478)	(8,523,454)
Net book amount	3,548,832	456,736	400,791	4,406,359
At 30 June 2016				
Cost	6,573,573	2,419,794	2,913,545	11,906,912
Accumulated depreciation	(3,415,684)	(1,963,033)	(2,606,653)	(7,985,370)
Net book amount	3,157,889	456,761	306,892	3,921,542

9 Intangible assets

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Software		
Cost	671,473	662,692
Accumulated amortisation	(641,544)	(624,391)
	29,929	38,301

10 Trade and other payables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	400,634	397,508
Income received in advance	718,919	703,756
Other payables	241,299	377,615
	1,360,852	1,478,879

11 Provision for employee entitlements

	2016			2015		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave	372,861	-	372,861	328,422	-	328,422
Provision for long service leave	186,473	69,351	255,824	168,319	45,900	214,219
	559,334	69,351	628,685	496,741	45,900	542,641

12 Other reserves and accumulated surplus

(a) Reserves

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Fair value reserve	2,157,824	2,244,994
Legacy reserve	5,287,722	4,999,607
Operations branch district reserve	442,964	437,403
	7,888,510	7,682,004

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the asset is derecognised through sale. Impairment losses are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Legacy reserve

The legacy reserve represents funds that are to be used as approved by the Board.

A share portfolio with a fair value of \$185,221 was bequeathed to St John in 2013, however, St John was not made aware of this bequest until June 2016. As the value of the portfolio is considered immaterial, its value has been recorded directly in the legacy reserve in the statement of financial position in the current financial year. No prior year adjustment has been made.

12 Other reserves and accumulated surplus (continued)

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

(iii) Operations branch district reserve

The operations branch district reserve represents funds used for special projects under the direction of the Commissioner and as approved by the Board.

(c) Accumulated surplus

Movements in accumulated surplus were as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance 1 July	9,101,556	10,389,828
Net deficit for the year	(690,696)	(1,158,662)
Transfer to reserves	(108,456)	(129,611)
Balance 30 June	<u>8,302,404</u>	<u>9,101,555</u>

13 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor:

PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	37,300	41,000
Financial statements preparation	3,450	3,400
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	<u>40,750</u>	<u>44,400</u>

14 Events occurring after the reporting period

There have been no material events subsequent to balance date, that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, significantly affected or will affect the future operations of St John.

15 Reconciliation of cashflows from operating activities

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(Deficit) for the year	(690,696)	(1,158,662)
Depreciation and amortisation	600,329	608,425
Interest income	(108,467)	(150,489)
Dividends and other distributions	(324,681)	(350,595)
Investment account expenses (non-cash)	39,060	46,693
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(140,022)	8,489
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	256,000	(148,290)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	24,261	(51,688)
(Increase)/decrease in other operating assets	(13,991)	239,868
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(133,189)	211,618
Increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities	101,207	(135,836)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(390,189)	(880,467)

16 Information to be provided under the Collections for Charitable Purposes Act

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<i>Gross income from fundraising</i>		
Fundraising department	79,732	48,024
Legacies and bequests	34,708	43,042
Donations	60,890	53,385
	175,330	144,451
<i>Expenditure on fundraising</i>		
Fundraising department	34,080	7,888
Legacies and bequests	5,371	415
Donations	-	-
	39,451	8,303
Net total St John surplus from fundraising	135,879	136,148

**St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Directors' declaration
30 June 2016**

As stated in note 1(a) to the financial statements, in the directors' opinion, St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc (St John) is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared to meet the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended) and *ACNC Act 2012* requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards and mandatory professional reporting requirements to the extent described in note 1(a).

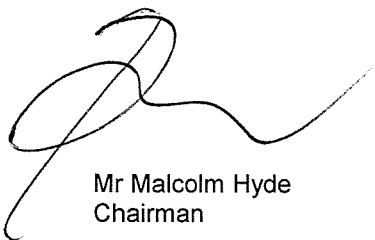
In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial report set out on pages 1 to 19 is drawn up so as to present fairly the results and cash flows of St John for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and the state of affairs of St John, at 30 June 2016; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that St John will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

During the financial year, to the the best of my knowledge, no current officer of St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, or any firm of which an officer is a member, or any corporate entity in which an officer has a substantial financial interest, has received or become entitled to receive a benefit, other than their remuneration as an employee of St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc or as a result of a contract between an officer and St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, other than St John paying legal fees to Cowell Clarke, Barristers and Solicitors, a firm in which Mr R McNeil is a partner.

Since the end of the previous financial year, except as detailed above and other than an approved salary package which has been determined in accordance with general market conditions, no committee person of St John has received directly or indirectly, any payment or other benefit of a pecuniary value.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Mr Malcolm Hyde
Chairman

Adelaide
27 October 2016

**St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Independent auditor's report to the members
30 June 2016**

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc**

{The Auditor's report will be provided by your Auditor.}

